

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 3. THE SIGN AND THE LEAVEN.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 8:11-26.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Jesus spake unto them, saying, I am the Light of the world: He that followeth Me shall not walk in the darkness, but shall have the light of life."—John 8:12, R. V.

In order properly to understand this lesson we ought to study carefully the parallel passage in Matthew 15:39 to 16:12, also to read carefully John 8:12 to 32. The persistent Pharisees were ever upon his track seeking to find wherein to accuse him. Chiding him to come from and to represent the Father, they ask Jesus to show them a sign from heaven. Turning upon them, he says, "You observe the condition of the sky and foretell what weather to expect the coming day and yet you cannot discern the sign of the times." As though to say, "I have come and performed those things that have been prophesied of me as the Messiah and yet you cannot read in my life the fulfillment of these signs of my office." In Luke 12:54-56 Jesus makes a similar statement: "When ye see a cloud in the west, straightway ye say, there cometh a shower; and so it cometh to pass; . . . Ye hypocrites, ye know how to interpret the face of the earth and the heaven; but how is it that ye know not how to interpret this time?"

### His Ideal.

Their question involved a suggestion that his works might be accounted for in many ways other than the right interpretation (John 10:37, 38), but their demand was for some particular demonstration. They were not looking for a spiritual manifestation and so far at their request he sighed, because they did not conform to his ideal; he rebuked them by telling them that their wickedness should have one sign that would be an eternal seal upon his deity.

Reaching the other side of the lake, the disciples realize their hunger and discover that they have but one loaf of bread among them. Jesus seizes the occasion to warn them of the evil which he had combated with the Pharisees whom they had just left.

If anyone has any question as to the scriptural teaching upon the subject of heaven, this passage ought to answer their query. Mark tells us that Jesus warns them against the leaven of the Pharisees and of Herod, while Matthew records the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. There is no difference in the two, for Herod belonged to the Sadducees. There was, however, quite a difference between these two parties. The teaching of the Pharisees laid great emphasis upon the ceremonial observance of the law and the traditions of the elders. The Sadducees laid great emphasis upon the denial of the supernatural, they did not believe in the resurrection from the dead. There was this in common, however, that both substituted the false for the true.

### Answer to the Question.

The misunderstanding of this warning upon the part of the disciples was a common occurrence and continued until after Pentecost. In this case, however, Jesus tells them plainly why they did not understand (v. 17). Jesus knew and could read their hearts (Heb. 4:13). How like the disciples of old are we today!

The disciples had been with Jesus a long time and observed his mighty acts, yet they confused the material with the spiritual. It was against this sort of leaven he warned them, rather than some kind of bread.

We now turn to the third section of our lesson, the healing of the blind man vs. 22-26. There are four cases of restored eyesight mentioned in the gospels, three of whom are brought, and one came alone. In this case others bring the man and intercede for him (v. 22). Last week we observed a case of a progressive cure and here we have another. Jesus led the man by the hand outside the village and making clay with spit he opened his eyes. Again we would emphasize the fact that "they observed him, that they might accuse him," and hence every act on each separate occasion had a significance and a suggestiveness for that particular occasion, a meaning entirely irrelevant at any other time. Why this man did not see at first we are not told, but surely 'twas through no fault on the part of Jesus. Nor was it the mere use of the spit that effected the cure, but rather a demonstration of the fact that Jesus can heal with or without means.

The Golden Text seems to be at variance with the facts revealed in this lesson and yet when we turn from examining the disciples with their lack of perception and from the Pharisees whose hard hearts demanded a sign and gaze upon Jesus as he deals with these two classes and with the blind man we see the truth in the text. He is the Light and by his patient dealing, by his rebuke, by his instruction, he led them to the light that they might have a true understanding of life.

As we, too, follow him we must be conscious of our dullness.

# T. R. DISCUSSES LIVING PROBLEM

## Declares High Cost of Necessities Is Grave Question.

### WHERE OPPONENTS ARE WEAK

Says Democrats and Republicans Propose Remedy Which Will Enlarge Rather Than Decrease National Perplexity—Trusts Not Entirely to Blame For All of Country's Ills—Democrats Reverse Argument Advanced Sixteen Years Ago.

The high cost of living is discussed by Theodore Roosevelt in the current issue of the Outlook. His article is one of a series of editorials repeating in essence the statement of his political faith made at the Progressive national convention in Chicago.

"There can be no more important question," he says, "than the high cost of living—necessities. Grave though the problem is, there is one way to make it graver, and that is to deal with it insincerely, to advance false remedies, to promise the impossible. Our opponents, Republicans and Democrats alike, propose to deal with it in this way."

"In order to show the utter futility of the belief that the abolition of the tariff and the establishment of free trade would remedy the condition complained of," he says, "all that is necessary is to look at the course of industrial events in England and Germany during the last thirty years, the former under free trade, the latter under a protective system."

"During these thirty years it is a matter of common knowledge that Germany has forged ahead relatively to England, and this not only as regards the employers but as regards the wage earners—in short, as regards all members of the industrial classes."

"It is also asserted that the trusts are responsible for the high cost of living. I have no question that as regards certain trusts this is true. I also have no question that it will continue to be true just as long as the country confines itself to acting as the Baltimore platform demands that we act."

"This demand is, in effect, for the states and national government to make the futile attempt to exercise forty-nine sovereign and conflicting authorities in the effort jointly to suppress the trusts, while at the same time the national government refuses to exercise proper control over them."

"There will be no diminution in the cost of trust made articles so long as our government attempts the impossible task of restoring the flintlock conditions of business sixty years ago by trusting only to succession of lawsuits under the anti-trust law—a method which it has been definitely shown usually results to the benefit of any big business concern which really ought to be dissolved, but which causes disturbances and distress to multitudes of smaller concerns."

"It is the trusts which limit production, or which, without limiting production, take advantage of the lack of government control and eliminate competition by combining to control the market, that cause an increase in the cost of living."

"There should be established at once under the national government an interstate industrial commission which should exercise full supervision over the big industrial concerns doing an interstate business into which an element of monopoly centers. Where these concerns deal with the necessities of life the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved, of going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or determine monopoly prices."

"By such action we shall certainly be able to remove the element of contributory causation on the part of the trusts and the tariff toward the high cost of living."

"The modern tendency to leave the country for the town is another element, and exhaustion of the soil and poor methods of raising and marketing the products of the soil make up another element. Another element is that of waste and extravagance, individual and national. No laws which the wit of man can devise will avail to make the community prosperous if the average individual lives in such fashion that his expenditure always exceeds his income."

"National extravagance—that is, the expenditure of money which is not warranted—we can ourselves control; and to some degree we can help in doing away with the extravagance caused by international rivalries."

"These are all definite methods by which something can be accomplished in the direction of increasing the cost of living. All taken together will not fully meet the situation."

"There are in it elements which as yet we do not understand. We can be certain that the remedy proposed by the Democratic party is a quick remedy. It is just as emphatically a quick remedy as was the universal cure—all which they proposed 16 years ago."

"Only 16 years ago they were telling us that the decrease in prices was fatal to our people, that the fall in the production of gold, and, as a consequence, the fall in the prices of commodities, was responsible for our ills. Now they ascribe these ills to diametrically opposite causes, such as the rise in the price of commodities."

"It may well be that the immense output of gold during the last few years is partly responsible for certain phases of the present trouble—which is an instructive commentary on the wisdom of those men who 16 years ago insisted that the remedy for everything was to be found in the mere additional output of coin, silver and gold alike."

### No Defense Needed.

In a speech at Duluth, Colonel Roosevelt again referred to Governor Wilson's charge that he is being supported by the Steel trust.

As one answer, the governor's attention was called to a statement in the Wall Street Journal, one of the most reliable of financial papers, which says that out of the 23 directors of the United States Steel corporation it is not believed more than two are supporting the Progressive candidate.

## PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON VOTES OF PEOPLE

### They Can Take It or Leave It Alone Nov. 5.

What the prosperity the nation now views should mean to every individual we can all see. What it will mean depends upon one thing—the way in which it is distributed. The distribution depends upon the policy the nation adopts in the contest now before it.

The strength of the Progressive plan is that it controls it and passes it to all of the hundred million. And Colonel Roosevelt has never been more forceful in his addresses to the people in this campaign than in making clear the difference between the Progressive policy, the choke-prosperity platform of the Democrats and the prosperity-for-a-few plan of the Republicans.

The Progressive platform alone takes up the matter in detail. It demands that the protective principle be preserved, but that protection should not be permitted to become extortion. The proposal is for a piecemeal revision, schedule by schedule, under the guidance of a scientific, non-partisan tariff commission modeled upon that which has done such admirable work in Germany. This will do away with the unsettling of business which sweeping revision causes. It will secure justice for wage-worker, consumer, manufacturer and farmer.

The contention of the Progressive is that the protective principle is sound and the opposition of the Democratic party to this principle radically unsound and vicious. But the Progressives also hold that the methods of realizing that principle under the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill were entirely unsound and improper. They believe that this country is definitely committed to the policy of protection; also that the country is definitely committed against the abuse and misuse of protection. They propose to give the American producers a tariff high enough to secure them our home market so long as they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices—a tariff which shall not be so high as to protect manufacturers who make shoddy goods and sell them for dishonest prices. Protection for American industries can come only through the Progressive party. The Republican party is hopelessly beaten. The protective principle will win only with the Progressive ticket.

The Republican principle of protection is right, but the methods of accomplishing the desired result are wrong. Governor Wilson has repudiated the principle which is right and endorsed the methods which are wrong. In an interview in Munsey's Magazine for October, 1911, Mr. Wilson comes out against such a scientific commission and declares to continue the haphazard ways of the past—ways which led to exactly the corruption he describes in the past and which, if continued, will lead to exactly similar corruption in the future.

Mr. Wilson also proposes free trade in farm products. In the interview quoted he says:

"I welcome reciprocity with Canada as a breach in the tariff wall."

The Republican proposal is a tariff for privilege, a tariff which shall prevent destruction, but shall do it by permitting the existence of extortion. The Democratic proposal—and the proposal to which Mr. Wilson in the midst of his kaleidoscopic changes and generalities most frequently commits himself—is a tariff for destruction, a tariff which would do away with the evils in the Republican system by plunging the whole country into economic chaos and industrial ruin.

The Progressive proposal is a tariff for protection which shall see that the American wage-worker gets his full benefit from protection; which shall see that the farmer and the business man both get their full benefit from protection, and which explicitly declares against the recent Canadian reciprocity act and all similar proposals to put the entire burden of tariff reduction on the farmers or any other one class. The people of the United States who wish to see prosperity passed around will work together for Progressiveness and prosperity.

## LEESBURG.

Oct. 28, 1912.

Rev. F. B. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ladd, W. H. H. Huff and daughters, Margaret and Grace, Mrs. Clara Ladd and the Misses McPherson attended quarterly meeting at Martinsville last Saturday.

Miss Belle Middleton, of Yellow Springs, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Reeky, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ethel Griffith visited her cousin, Mrs. Goldie Shanks, of Blanchester, Friday night and Saturday.

J. B. Mitchell visited relatives in Cincinnati over Sunday.

Mrs. Emily Gage was the guest of Mrs. Mains and family, of Greenfield, last Friday.

After a prolonged illness, W. H. Beverly died Friday morning at the advanced age of 83 years. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Bailey, were held at the home Saturday afternoon. Burial at Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Clarence Overman was a visitor in Cincinnati the last of the week.

Rev. H. G. Middleton, of Yellow Springs, was the guest of C. C. Reeky and wife Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Dora Sparks, Misses Madge Purdy and Ruth Adams and Virgil Robinson were Cincinnati visitors last Saturday.

Emil Wilson was a business visitor in New Vienna Saturday.

Mrs. Ruggles returned to her home in Cincinnati last Saturday evening, after a prolonged visit here on account of the serious illness and death of her father, W. H. Beverly.

After a brief illness, Mr. James died Sunday morning at the home of his son, Jesse James.

Jason Polk, wife and daughter, Addie, were guests of Terry Slaughter and family, last Sunday.

Silas Sparks and wife entertained Friday evening with a six o'clock dinner, S. A. Griffith and wife and T. B. Evans and wife.

S. R. Ousley and wife visited his parents, at Martinsville, Thursday.

W. H. Smith and wife have as their guests, his parents, from Lebanon, Ind.

Mrs. Etta Pavey and Mrs. Nannie Sanders spent the past week in Dayton, attending Grand Chapter of the O. E. S., and visiting relatives.

C. E. Penn arrived home Saturday evening from a pleasant visit with R. L. Andrews and wife, of Paris, Tex.

George Banks, of Greenfield, was the guest of J. T. Kneidler and family, last Friday.

A number of our citizens attended the dedication of the new Methodist Church in Greenfield, Sunday.

## Dog Dies of Broken Heart.

Stories of the faithfulness of dogs and their great love for their masters have been told for ages. An example of this great love is found in the pitiful story of the death of the little dog of City Mail Carrier Carey Roush.

Several years ago a little dog, dirty white in color began following Mr. Roush as he made his rounds delivering the mail. It was a stray, what is generally known as a common cur.

He has been the inseparable companion of Mr. Roush for years. There is not a person on Mr. Roush's route to whom the little dog was not a familiar object. No matter how bad the weather it was always trotting at his heels. It had made many friends among his patrons and had regular places where it expected to be fed and was never disappointed.

Last Wednesday Mr. Roush and his family were called away by the serious illness and death of the former's father. They were gone until Tuesday.

The actions of the little dog were most pitiful to observe, when he found his master gone. He would go to the Post Office at the hours he expected to find Mr. Roush there. He would then go to the home and finding no one there would wander from house to house on the route in the vain search for his master. Until Monday he kept up his unceasing search and refused to be comforted.

Monday he was found lying in the garden back of the residence of McAdow Robinson. No cause for his death can be assigned but that his heart was broken on account of his loss of his master.

The English board of trade labor exchanges last year received nearly 2,000,000 applications for work, and 593,739 vacancies were filled.

A piece of camphor burned over a candle is a Hindoo method of driving away winged pests.

Tungsten, which only in recent years has come into general use, was discussed exhaustively by a Spanish treatise written in 1781.

Briggs—Do you put your pocketbook under your head when you sleep in a hotel?

Griggs—Never. You see, the first few nights the pocketbook would make my pillow too high; then after a week or so there isn't enough in it to be anxious about.—Boston Transcript.

# W.B. NUFORM CORSETS



THE Nuform is a popular priced corset, modeled on lines that perfect your figure. It defines graceful bust, waist and hip lines and fits at the back.

The range of shapes is so varied, every figure can be fitted with charming result.

All Nuform Corsets are made of serviceable fabrics—both heavy and light weight—daintily trimmed and well tailored.

Your dealer will supply you with the model best suited to your figure.

Nuform, Style 478. (As pictured). For average figures. Medium low bust, extra skirt length over abdomen and hips. Made of durable coutil and light weight batiste. Hose supporters. Sizes 18 to 30. Price, \$1.00.

Nuform, Style 485. For average and well developed figures. Medium bust, extra length over hips, back and abdomen. Coutil and batiste. Hose supporters. Sizes 18 to 30. Price, \$1.50.

Nuform, Style 488. For average and well developed figures. Unique coat construction over hips, back and abdomen, insuring comfort with modish lines. Made of excellent coutil and batiste. Hose supporters. Sizes 18 to 30. Price, \$2.00.

Sold At All Stores

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, 24th St. & Broadway, New York

Exclusive  
Agents

FEIBEL BROS.

Hillsboro,  
Ohio

# USE BLOCK INNERLIN LINED MANTLES

Block Innerlin Lined Mantles give 50 per cent. more light and will outlast six ordinary mantles. This means a saving of 75 per cent. on your mantle expense. TWO COMPLETE GAS MANTLES IN ONE. Price, 25 cents.

## GET ONE TO TRY WITHOUT COST

Save the box covers from 12 Block Vy-tal-y Mantles—the best 10 and 15-cent grade of mantles sold—take them to your dealer or send them to us, and get a Block Innerlin Lined Mantle free. Block Vy-tal-y and Block Innerlin Lined Mantles are for sale at Hardware, China, Plumbing, Grocery and Department Stores.

Dealers Write for Our Descriptive Circular and New Catalogue  
The Block Light Co., Youngstown, Ohio  
(Sole Manufacturers)

Headquarters for incandescent Mantles, Burners and Supplies of every description, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene, High Pressure, etc.

# WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be our one cent. We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct from us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue fully describing our bicycles and our superb models at the wonderful low prices we sell this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are established with \$100,000 factory stock. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our price. Orders filled the day received. SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Descriptive bargain list mailed free. FASTER-BRAKES. Single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the regular retail price.

# 10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY 4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but to introduce us we will send you a sample pair for \$4.80 each with order \$4.85. This is a special discount of 52 per cent. thereby making the price \$4.85 per pair. We are perfectly reliable. OUR promise is for any reason that you are not satisfied with these tires, you will find that they will give you better service than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. You will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to see the tire and order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE. Write us at once for our big tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and prices of tires and about half the time prices. DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. Write to learn everything. Write NOW. HEADCYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and "B" and "C" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—STIFF, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

# BUFORD.

Oct. 28, 1912.

Prof. J. H. Bradley had as his guest Sunday for dinner, Harry Fry, wife and little son, Wm Fry lately of Vanceburg, Ky.

B. Brown and wife entertained the following guests Sunday, H. V. Steward and wife, Hamer Weber and wife and E. F. Lewis and wife.

A. J. Fry and wife, of Hillsboro, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday. Harry Purdy and family, of Auburn, Neb., were guests at the home of Mrs. Sarah White, Thursday.

Miss Maggie Moberly and Miss Della Johnson attended the musical last Wednesday evening at Mt. Orab.

H. L. Moberly is cutting his third crop of alfalfa hay.

Harry Fry is spending a few days here looking after the comfort of his grand mother for the winter.

Dr. J. W. Matthews spent Thursday and Friday at Columbus.

Mrs. Ellen Reynolds, of St. John, Kan., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry.

Mrs. King, of Hollowtown, and Wm Clutter and wife were guests at the home of Chas. Moberly, Sunday.

E. B. Turner and family were guests at the home of A. A. Davis, Sunday.

Protracted meeting begins at the Christian church Sunday Nov. 10.

Preaching services at the M. E. Church, Sunday evening, Nov. 3.